

agricultural uses will be moderated by natural means. Moreover, there is no potential for either ion to be significantly accumulated by the biota. Phosphorous acid is not regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act; therefore; no maximum contaminant level (MCL) has been established for it.

2. *Non-dietary exposure.* The primary non-pesticidal uses of phosphorous acid are industrial in closed production systems. There are no residential, indoor, school, or day care uses proposed for this product. The proposed use pattern is for agricultural food crops. Therefore, there is no potential for non-occupational exposure to the general population.

E. Cumulative Exposure

Agri-Phos Agricultural Fungicide may share a common metabolic mechanism with other salts of phosphorous acid (such as calcium); however, due to their limited use, these other salts are not expected to pose significant contributions to the cumulative effects from the agricultural fungicidal use of Agri-Phos Agricultural Fungicide.

F. Safety Determination

1. *U.S. population.* Aggregate exposure to phosphorous acid is expected to be minimal. There is very little potential for exposure to phosphorous acid in drinking water and from non-dietary, non-occupational exposures. This chemical will be applied to agricultural food crops by commercial applicators. Once released into the environment, the chemical rapidly dissociates to form hydrogen and phosphite ions. The hydrogen ions affect pH, but this is moderated by natural means. Many phosphite salts are GRAS. See 21 CFR 182.3616, 182.3637, 182.3739, 182.3766, 182.3796, and 184.1764. Therefore, the health risk to humans is negligible based on the low toxicity of these ions and a low application rate for the a.i. and one can conclude that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to phosphorous acid.

2. *Infants and children.* Aggregate exposure to phosphorous acid is expected to be minimal. There is very little potential for exposure to phosphorous acid in drinking water and from non-dietary, non-occupational exposures. This chemical will be applied to agricultural food crops by commercial applicators. Once released into the environment, the chemical rapidly dissociates to form hydrogen and phosphite ions. The hydrogen ions affect pH, but this is moderated by natural means. Many phosphite salts are GRAS. See 21 CFR 182.3616, 182.3637,

182.3739, 182.3766, 182.3796, and 184.1764. Therefore, the health risk to humans is negligible based on the low toxicity of these ions and a low application rate for the a.i. and one can conclude that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to phosphorous acid residues.

G. Effects on the Immune and Endocrine Systems

Phosphorous acid does not belong to a class of chemicals known or suspected of having adverse effects on the immune and endocrine systems. Further, Agtrol International is not aware of any evidence that phosphorous acid has any effect on immune and endocrine functions. Last, there is no evidence that phosphorous acid bioaccumulates in the environment.

H. Existing Tolerances

No tolerances have been established for residues of phosphorous acid in RACs and or processed food/feed. Disodium phosphate, monoammonium phosphate, diammonium phosphate and potassium phosphate have been exempted from the requirement of a tolerance under 40 CFR part 180.1001.

I. International Tolerances

No maximum residue levels (MRLs) have been established for phosphorous acid by the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CODEX).

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FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Change in Bank Control Notices; Acquisitions of Shares of Banks or Bank Holding Companies

The notificants listed below have applied under the Change in Bank Control Act (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)) and § 225.41 of the Board's Regulation Y (12 CFR 225.41) to acquire a bank or bank holding company. The factors that are considered in acting on the notices are set forth in paragraph 7 of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)(7)).

The notices are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank indicated. The notices also will be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may express their views in writing to the Reserve Bank indicated for that notice or to the offices of the Board of Governors. Comments must be received not later than December 30, 1999.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis (JoAnne F. Lewellen, Assistant Vice President) 90 Hennepin Avenue, P.O. Box 291, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55480-0291:

1. *James G. Sneer Revocable Living Trust*, Mountain Lake, Minnesota, with James G. Sneer as trustee; to acquire 79.9 percent of the voting shares of Farmers State Corporation, Mankato, Minnesota, and thereby indirectly acquire United Prairie Bank-Jackson, Jackson, Minnesota; United Prairie Bank-Madison, Madison, Minnesota; United Prairie Bank-New Ulm, New Ulm, Minnesota; Green Lake State Bank, Spicer, Minnesota; United Prairie Bank-Slayton, Slayton, Minnesota; and United Prairie Bank, Mountain Lake, Minnesota.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, December 10, 1999.

Robert deV. Frierson,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

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FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Formations of, Acquisitions by, and Mergers of Bank Holding Companies

The companies listed in this notice have applied to the Board for approval, pursuant to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1841 *et seq.*) (BHC Act), Regulation Y (12 CFR Part 225), and all other applicable statutes and regulations to become a bank holding company and/or to acquire the assets or the ownership of, control of, or the power to vote shares of a bank or bank holding company and all of the banks and nonbanking companies owned by the bank holding company, including the companies listed below.

The applications listed below, as well as other related filings required by the Board, are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank indicated. The application also will be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may express their views in writing on the standards enumerated in the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)). If the proposal also involves the acquisition of a nonbanking company, the review also includes whether the acquisition of the nonbanking company complies with the standards in section 4 of the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1843). Unless otherwise noted, nonbanking activities will be conducted throughout the United States.

Unless otherwise noted, comments regarding each of these applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of